

VOL. XXXVI, No. 11,123.

## THE ELECTION PUZZLE.

A WEEK YET OF SUSPENSE.

A HARD FIGHT BY THE DEMOCRATS—THE COURTS APPEARED TO BY THEM IN FLORIDA—PROTESTS IN LOUISIANA—LEGAL EFFORTS IN VERMONT.

The Democrats of Florida have asked for an injunction to prevent Gov. Sterns canvassing the electoral vote, and a mandamus to compel the canvassers to go on with the count. W. E. Chandler says they have applied to the wrong court and their proceedings are without effect. The Returning Board of Louisiana has finished six more parishes. At this rate it will be more than a week before a result is reached. Protests were made to the Board by the Democratic candidates and United States Supervisors against exclusion from the counting. One candidate was admitted by vote of the Board. In Vermont the election of Mr. Sillace as elector was contested, but the canvassing officers decided that their duties were simply ministerial. The report of the South Carolina canvassers on Legislators and Congressmen has been ratified.

## WILL THE RESULT BE CHALLENGED?

THE GARRISON OF WASHINGTON. NO MORE TROOPS COMING—RUMORS OF THREATENED VIOLENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The military flurry has pretty much subsided, after furnishing material for many columns of dispatches to the sensational newspapers. The seven companies of artillery have got their quarters fixed up in comfortable shape, and they obviously have reasons for supposing that they are going to stay. A few more companies are expected, enough in all to run up the effective force of the little army of observation to 1,000 or 1,200 men. It will not be increased beyond this, at least not for the present, so it is stated at the War Department; but there is no doubt that the possibility of a larger force being needed has been fully considered, and preparations made to meet any emergency which may arise. Among the many reasons assigned for the hasty and mysterious summoning of troops to Washington, one which has found much credence is that the Government has information of the existence of secret societies in Baltimore sworn to resist by arms the inauguration of Hayes in case he should be elected. Inquiry in that city to-day developed nothing tending to confirm these reports. Republicans and Democrats there alike discredit them. If such societies exist, their members must be few in number, and not of a class likely to create any disturbance of the peace more dangerous than a barroom brawl. A good deal of bitter and threatening talk may be heard in hotels and other public places in that city, but it does not differ in kind or quantity from that of similar places in New-York where Democratic politicians assemble.

JOHN G. THOMPSON'S CAUCUS. A LARGE MEETING OF OHIO DEMOCRATS PROBABLE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A number of prominent Democrats have already arrived here, in response to the call of John G. Thompson, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, for a meeting to be held here to-morrow afternoon. The attendance promises to be quite large. The meeting has been called to ascertain the views of party leaders throughout the State and the temper of the people, and to have a general discussion of the situation. The impression among Democrats is that, in case the returning boards decide both Louisiana and Florida for Hayes, the House of Representatives will refuse to count the votes, but will proceed to ballot for President, and thus elect Tilden.

LOUISIANA. EXTRAORDINARILY SLOW WORK.

ONLY SIX PARISHES COUNTED YESTERDAY—A CANDIDATE ADMITTED—WITNESSES FROM OKLAHOMA THAT DIDN'T SEE ANYTHING WRONG.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The session of the Returning Board to-day was not a long one, and less work was accomplished than was generally anticipated. Returns from only six parishes were canvassed; and two—one in which intimidation was alleged, and one in which imperfect electoral tickets were used—were laid aside for future consideration. As there are nearly 60 parishes in the State, a week will pass before the board holds longer meetings. Counsel for the Democratic candidates filed protests to-day against the rules, which exclude them from the meetings of the board while the count is being made, and against proceeding with the canvass before the vacancy on the board is filled. Ex-Gov. Wyckoff, Democratic candidate for Governor, was present this morning when the board went into executive session, and objected to being turned out on the ground that it was his right to witness the count of the votes affecting his case. He afterward entered a written protest against the rule excluding him, and this evening he received official notice that his presence would hereafter be permitted. By admitting him the board has fortunately established a precedent for suspending or disregarding the most arbitrary of all its rules, and one which furnishes the most ground for just complaint. The decision which admits Ex-Gov. Wyckoff probably foreshadows an amendment of the rules so as to permit the other candidates and their counsel to be present during the count.

The use of imperfect electoral tickets has given rise to no little discussion as to its result on the election in this State and in the United States. As five Hayes electors turn considerably behind the other two, it has been conjectured that when the count is completed no candidate in these five districts may be found to have received a majority of all the votes cast for President. The question has arisen whether in such event any one will have been elected. If no one is elected in those districts, then the two who deserve certificates will under the laws of the State fill the vacancies. An examination of the Constitution and laws of Louisiana discloses the fact that they are both silent on the question whether an elector to be chosen must receive a majority of all the votes cast or only a greater number than any other candidate. In the choice of Governor or other State officer a plurality elects, and good lawyers here hold that no specific provision is made, as in this case, custom and law in analogous cases ought to be followed.

A delegation of colored men from Ouachita Parish, representing every ward except one and comprising clergymen, school teachers, farmers, and others who stumped their neighborhoods for the Democratic ticket and voted with the clubs they had formed for Tilden and Nichols, has arrived in the city and has had an interview with prominent Democrats from the North. Their stories were very interesting. None of them had seen or heard of any intimidation, violence, or illegal means resorted to by the white Democrats. Several of them said that the Republican and Democratic tickets were placed side by side at the polls, and colored people were told that they would be protected in voting as they pleased. It was a singular phenomenon, however, that a very intelligent negro farmer, who lives within two miles of Monroe, knew none of the details of the trouble in that town on the day before election. He simply heard that there was some trouble there. This fact rather tends to shake confidence in the observing powers of

these colored people, and suggests the possibility that much might occur in their parishes of which they would have no knowledge.

## PROTESTS BEFORE THE BOARD.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE AND GOVERNMENT SUPERVISORS OBJECT TO NOT BEING ADMITTED—MAJORITY FOR HAYES IN THREE PARISHES OF 920.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—The Returning Board met at 11:15 this morning, and the doors were thrown open to the press. About twenty persons only were in the room, including members of the board, representatives of the two committees, stenographers, clerks, &c. Messrs. Wells, Cavanaugh, and Kenner were already present; Mr. Anderson arrived a few minutes later. At about 11:35, when the Board was called to order, Gov. Wells was anxious to open the doors and admit the crowd outside. This was done, and the Democratic Committee on Elections was admitted behind the bar, followed by 15 persons who happened to be in attendance, not hoping such a concession.

Judge H. M. Spofford, counsel for certain Democratic candidates, filed a protest against being excluded from the room during the canvass of the returns, and against executive and secret sessions of the board. The counsel for the United States Supervisors of Election filed a protest against the exclusion of supervisors during the canvass and compilation of the vote. The following is the ground of their protest:

That, under the fifth section of the United States act of Feb. 28, 1871, they are to be and remain open with each and every vote cast at said time and shall be counted, and the canvass of all votes polled to be wholly completed and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, whether said certificate or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law; that said law United States District Attorney J. S. Beckwith, under date of Oct. 30, 1872, gave his written official opinion for the instruction and guidance of persons holding the offices now held by Protestants, wherein said United States District Attorney said: "It cannot be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the inspection of the decision of its results." If the United States states were less explicit there still could be no doubt of the duty and authority of the supervisors to inspect and canvass every vote cast for each and every candidate, State, territorial, and Federal. As the law of the State neither provides nor allows any separation of the election for representatives in Congress, &c., from the election of State and parish officers, the election is in law a single election, and the power of inspection vested in law in the supervisors appointed by the court extends to the entire election, a full knowledge of which may well become necessary to defeat fraud, in which opinion the Attorney General of the State of Louisiana coincided, whereupon Protestants claim admittance to all sessions of the Returning Board, and protest against their exclusion as unwarranted by law.

Protests were also filed by the counsel of candidates for office against secret sessions, &c. Counsel for the Democratic candidates also protested, on behalf of the Democratic electors, against counting in the five Republican electors not named on the tickets used in the XIVth Senatorial District. The tickets contained the names of W. P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Oscar Jefferson, and no others. Counsel protested against, first, the counting of said ballots which have not been cast in favor of said Joseph and others named upon said tickets or ballots. Second, the permitting of returns from said parishes to stand, especially of Iberia and Saint Martin's, showing all valid ballots to have been cast for said Joseph and others, they being in said respect false and fraudulent, or to be considered before this body and said votes to be counted for any electors, except said Kellogg, Burch, and Jefferson, whose names only are on said ballots.

The protest is based upon grounds as follows: That title to the position of elector can be derived only from the vote of the people, and no vote can be given or counted except when placed in the ballot-box; that electors were chosen under the election law of the State, which requires that the names of persons voted for said office shall be accurately specified on the tickets.

The committee asked an investigation of the facts. A similar protest was filed against the counting of 2,200 ballots cast in the Parishes of Concordia and Natchitoches for any elector except those named on the ticket—Kellogg, Burch, and Browster. The parishes in the XIVth Senatorial District are Iberia, St. Martin's, Iberville, and West Baton Rouge. The board was in executive session about three hours, and in that time examined the returns of a number of parishes, laying aside those in which there were contests or protests, for action after the untested parishes are examined. It is found that there are contests in nearly all of the parishes which have been canvassed by the Returning Board. The following votes are announced:

Assumption, Tilden, 1,200; Hayes, 2,074. Assumption, Tilden, 1,080; Hayes, 1,692. Avoyelles, Tilden, 1,471; Hayes, 1,505. Calcasieu, Tilden, 1,238; Hayes, 84. Cameron, Tilden, 245; Hayes, 52. Point Coupee, Tilden, 1,080; Hayes, 1,987. St. Bernard, Tilden, 336; Hayes, 691. St. James, Tilden, 922; Hayes, 1,987. St. John Baptist, Tilden, 743; Hayes, 1,287.

These figures do not differ materially from the duplicate poll lists in the hands of the Democratic committee. Of the nine parishes canvassed only two give Democratic majorities, showing that most of the protests are by the Republicans in Democratic parishes.

FLORIDA. DEMOCRATIC APPEAL TO THE COURTS.

A DISPUTA FROM W. E. CHANDLER—INJUNCTION ON GOV. STERN'S AND MANDAMUS ON THE CANVASSERS SOUGHT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 21.—The Democratic leaders here now realize the false position in which they have been placing themselves by asking that the canvassing of the Presidential vote shall begin while they are holding back returns from several strong Democratic counties, particularly from the County of Polk. In 1874 this county cast 338 Democratic to 5 Republican votes. Not one scintilla of evidence, official or otherwise, has been received as to the result there this year, and the returns could be easily altered to late for detection to a sufficient extent to take the State away from Hayes. To-day the Democrats changed their tactics and opened their battery of legal proceedings upon Gov. Sterns and the canvassing board. Saturday the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and others called upon the Governor and asked him if he intended to canvass the Presidential vote under the law of 1847, and expressed the hope that he would not regard the precedent of 1872 as necessarily binding, and that he would not act without legal advice, and not without notice to them. The next day he addressed to them a note saying he would be happy to hear from them any suggestions they might choose to submit upon the question whether the Governor or the canvassing board ought legally to canvass the Presidential vote.

Instead of submitting an argument, the eminent counsel employed by the Democrats—Messrs. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, Samuel G. Thompson and D. W. Sellers of Philadelphia, Perry H. Smith of Chicago, and a dozen others—devoted Sunday and Monday to drawing up a bill in equity for an injunction to restrain the Governor from canvassing the Presidential vote. The bill is in the name of four Democratic candidates for electors—Messrs. R. B. Hilt, Robert Bullock, James E. Young, and Wilkinson Call—who set forth that they were candidates for electors; that the State Canvassing Board is by law the only proper tribunal to canvass the Presidential vote; that the Governor has no authority to canvass such vote, but that he pretends that he can do so, and proposes to do it; and that such action will impair the right of the plaintiffs as

candidates for electors. Wherefore they pray that he may be enjoined against issuing any certificates to any electors unless they shall be declared elected by the Canvassing Board. This bill is filed before P. W. White, Circuit Judge for Leon County. An order for showing cause has been issued, returnable on Thursday.

The utter futility of undertaking by a bill in equity to enjoin a State Executive against ascertaining and declaring the result of a Presidential vote, if he has the right by law to do so, is so apparent as to need no comment; but, as if to add to the absurdity, the bill has not been filed in the Supreme Court of the State, but before a little circuit court having very limited and local powers. By the Constitution of Florida, the Supreme Court of the State consists of the chief and two associate justices, and among its powers is given that of issuing writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warrantu, and habeas corpus. There are also created seven inferior circuit courts, with special and limited powers, as follows:

The Circuit Courts in the several judicial circuits shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of equity; also in cases at law which involve the title or the right of possession to, or the possession or the boundaries of real property; of the legality of any tax, impost, assessment, toll, or municipal fine; and in all other cases in which the demand or value of property in controversy exceeds \$300; and of the action of forcible entry and unlawful detainer, and also in all criminal cases amounting to felony. They shall have final appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases arising in the County Court in which the amount in controversy is \$100 and upward; and in all cases of misdemeanor, the Circuit Courts and the Judges thereof shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, injunction, quo warrantu, certiorari, and all other writs proper and necessary to the complete exercise of their jurisdiction; and also shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person held in actual custody in their respective circuits.

In addition to the ridiculous bill in equity, the Democratic candidates for electors have also filed an application before Judge White for mandamus against the Canvassing Board to compel them to go on and canvass the electoral vote under the law of 1872. This is also utterly absurd, as the above shows. The Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in mandamus proceedings, while the Supreme Court has such jurisdiction. The law of 1872 expressly provides that the Canvassing Board shall not proceed until the thirty-fifth day after election unless the returns are all in and the board called to order by the Secretary of State. All these legal proceedings are *coram non judice*, and utterly null and void. Whether the Governor will ignore them or appear and have them examined for want of jurisdiction is not known. Meantime the question fairly remains open whether the Presidential vote is by law to be canvassed by the Governor or the Canvassing Board. It must be speedily settled, and ought to be by the time the returns are in. Whether the Governor has the right to do so he will probably ask the opinion of the Supreme Court. If he cannot ask the court he will take the advice of such counsel as he may see fit to rely upon; or, which would be better, the question may perhaps be appropriately brought before the Supreme Court by mandamus or prohibition and promptly decided. Before this is done and the canvass proceeds it is to be hoped that the Democrats will hurry up the returns from Polk, Lafayette, and other Democratic counties.

W. E. CHANDLER.

WHY JUDGE WHITE WAS INVOKED. NO REGULAR SESSION OF THE SUPREME COURT UNTIL JANUARY.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 21.—The attorneys of the Democratic managers yesterday applied to Judge White of the Circuit Court for two orders, one restraining the Governor from canvassing the returns of the electoral vote, and another in the shape of a mandamus to the Returning Board, ordering them to proceed at once with the canvass. The Judge granted the injunction prayed for temporarily, and ordered the Governor and the canvassers to show cause on Thursday next why the order should not take effect permanently. The papers were served this evening. There is an appeal from the circuit judge to the Supreme Court, subject however to this possible difficulty: that the Supreme Court is not now in session and will not convene in regular session until next January. If it does not of its own volition convene an extra session before the 6th of December, when the electors' certificates are obliged to issue, there can be no appeal from Judge White's decision, as there will be no court in session to which the appeal can be made.

NO DANGERS TO HEALTH SEEKERS. ADDRESS FROM PROMINENT MEN SAYING THE STATE IS AS PEACEFUL AS THE NORTH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The following telegram was received here to-night:

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 21.—We learn that reports have obtained circulation in the North that turbulence and anarchy exist in Florida, making it unsafe for visitors or citizens, thus deterring people from coming hither. In view of this, we deem it our duty to say that all such reports are decidedly the outgrowth of the excitement of the election. We know that this portion of the State, both in this city and county, is as quiet and safe as the Northern States. Residents of Northern cities have returned, and we venture to say none of them have written to their friends that it is otherwise than perfectly safe here. This community is perfectly peaceful, and business is active and healthful as usual. Visitors and immigrants now entertain no fears of the safety of person or property here.

E. M. Randall, Chief Justice; Philip Walter, Clerk of the United States Court.

Joseph H. Burke, Chairman Republican Executive Committee of Duval County and State Senator.

Horatio Jenkins, Jr., Secretary Republican Executive Committee of the 1st Congressional District.

A. A. Knight, Collector of Internal Revenue.

R. W. Van Valkenburg, Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

M. Gavin, Postmaster.

E. B. Archibald, Justice of the Peace.

John B. Driggs, Justice of the Peace.

John B. Slicker, United States District Attorney.

SOUTH CAROLINA. A FINAL DECISION TO-DAY.

PART OF THE COURT RATIFIED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The Board of Canvassers made a report to the Supreme Court to-day on electors and State officers. The court now permits the Board of Canvassers to decide on Congressmen and Legislators as indicated by the returns. This action will decide the gubernatorial question. The court will act to-morrow in relation to the report of the board on electors and State officers.

Ex-United States Attorney-General Alkern, United States District Attorney Corbin, and ex-Congressman Elliott (colored) appeared as attorneys for the Republican candidates.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CARTER'S REPORT. A PATROL OF THE STATE BY MOUNTED RIFLEMEN NOT DENIED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Chief Justice Carter, who arrived to-day from Columbia, brings fresh confirmation of the statement that the Democrats of South Carolina in the recent canvass cared very little for the Presidential contest. Judge Carter was informed by Judge Mackay, who stumped the State for Hayes and Hampton, and who frequently spoke from the same platform with Hampton, that the only reference he heard the latter make to the Presidential question was on one occasion, when he said that he could himself cheerfully vote for Hayes and Wheeler. Judge Carter says there is not the least excitement in South Carolina about the issue of the national struggle, the people appearing to have no interest in anything except their State affairs. The vote, he thinks, was fairly counted, but he does not believe Hampton could have obtained a majority had it not been for the terror inspired

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## WASHINGTON.

## THE ELECTION FOR SPEAKER.

A FIERCE CONTEST PROBABLE BETWEEN MR. RANDALL, MR. SAYLER, AND MR. COX—ITS INFLUENCE ON THE NEXT HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The prize of the Speakership is not going to drop into Mr. Sayler's hands without an effort on his part to secure it. His service as Speaker pro tem. last session gives him a certain prestige, but does not yield him the advantages of possession, for his temporary honors ceased when Congress adjourned, and the House will be called to order by the Clerk on Monday week. Mr. Sayler has a sort of negative popularity in the South and West, and appears to have the best chance of success. Mr. Randall will be his chief competitor. He was the hero of the penny-wise policy of the last session, and the resolute way in which he stuck to his economies won him the admiration of his party. Mr. Cox will also enter the lists. As he made Mr. Kerr Speaker a year ago, he thinks he ought to have the support of Kerr's friends now. But Cox lost the respect of the Northern Democrats by his marked subservience to the Southern members, and his course does not appear to have gained him any increased strength with that element, so that it is doubtful whether he will muster any more votes than he had last Winter. He may be strong enough, however, to hold the balance of power and to throw the victory into the hands of one or the other of the principal competitors. The approaching session is so short that it might be supposed that no one would care to make a fight for the office, and probably the Cincinnati member would be allowed to possess the chair in peace if it were not evident that a regular election now would give him so strong a hold upon the next House that no rival could shake him off unless he committed great blunders. The contest next month will therefore be a struggle for the Speakership in the new Congress—if indeed it does not turn out that the Democrats have lost the next House.

## INAUGURATION DAY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—It has been generally taken for granted that as the 4th of March, 1877, falls upon a Sunday, the President elect will be inaugurated on the following day. This would be observing two or three precedents that have occurred since the adoption of the Constitution. A number of prominent politicians are, however, now arguing that in case Hayes proves to be elected and the Democrats should show a disposition not to recognize him, it would not be safe to permit a day's interregnum to occur. They think that not a minute should be lost after noon on March 4 in administering the oath and installing the new Executive in the White House.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876.

The Hon. R. H. Dwell, Commissioner of Patents, has received a communication from the Commissioner of Patents of Great Britain, informing him that by act of Parliament foreigners have been accorded the privilege of registering their marks in that country upon the same terms as British subjects. The United States Patent Office has heretofore uniformly declined to register trademarks for British subjects, for the reason that no provision had been made by treaty, or act of Parliament, extending the reciprocal privileges to our citizens; but in view of the action of Great Britain now contemplated, our Patent Office will hereafter register trademarks for British subjects upon the same terms and under the same regulations as those prescribed by it in respect to the citizens of the United States.

The letter from the London Patent Office calls special attention to the fact that foreign registration in Great Britain is not necessary before registration in the United States. In case a trademark has been used before the date of its registration in Great Britain, it is not necessary in this communication—it will be necessary in the application for registration to give a description of the goods in respect of which it has been used, and the length of time during which it has been so used.

Nearly all the department and bureau reports are much behindhand. The officials appear to be a good deal demoralized by the excitement of the campaign and the subsequent anxiety as to the result, and to feel in consequence in no frame of mind to go through the routine work of assembling and forwarding the reports of their various offices. They are taking hold now energetically, however, because there is no more time to lose. The President has made some progress with his message. It is said that his recommendations, it is understood, will be one striking some important changes in the Indian service, made at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. There has been in his hands for some days. Mr. Smith is diligently seeking to ensure honesty and economy in his department, and has been really, he is said, very successful in his promise to be more effective in this direction than the old ones, the country will be glad to give them a trial.

The Secretary of the Treasury several days ago requested the resignation of William Burnett, Supervising Inspector-General of Steamships. As the request was positive, Mr. Burnett presented the desired document to-day, which was accepted, to take effect to-morrow. Mr. Burnett was appointed from Boston. He had long acted as Supervisor of Steam Vessels at San Francisco, and has had considerable experience in that direction. The resignation of Mr. Burnett is a great loss to the Treasury, as he is a man of great energy and ability. It is said that he is the patron or owner of certain steamships now in the harbor, and has been using his official position to advance their interests. It is asserted that James A. Dunton of New-York, an Inspector of customs, will be named as his successor. Mr. Burnett is said to be especially suited to the duties of the office.

No business of importance was transacted at the Cabinet meeting to-day, nor were any matters brought before it except of an ordinary routine character. There was no addition to the subject of ordering the fleet to Washington. It may be a day or two before the fleet will be ordered to leave the harbor, as it has never yet been discussed or acted on by the Cabinet.

The engagement of rooms at the Ricks House by the Maryland and Virginia Boundary Commission, has given rise to an erroneous report of an important action of prominent Southern men next week to consider the political situation.

## GOOD RUNS AT BILLIARDS.

Tammany Hall was crowded last evening on the occasion of the continuation of the Delany Billiard Tournament, which was made interesting by two remarkable games. The first game of the evening was between John Manning, formerly a hall-boy in the same hall, and Mr. Hammond, a well-known billiard player. The game was a very close one, and was decided by a very narrow margin. The second game was between John Manning and Mr. Hammond, and was also a very close one. The game was decided by a very narrow margin. The game was decided by a very narrow margin.

## THE DELAY OF THE FRANKLIN.

No news has yet been received of the Franklin, now 13 days out from St. Thomas. A dispatch from Washington states that "a private letter received by Commodore Ammen from Capt. Franklin of the United States steamer Franklin, says that that vessel would leave St. Thomas on the 8th of November and arrive at New-York about the 18th. It is thought at the Navy Department that the vessel has been detained by adverse winds. The truth of this suggestion is self-evident, but the public are interested in the question as to the extent of the delay to which the vessel is likely to be subjected. If the Franklin has an abundant supply of coal, it is probable that she is not far from shore, and will make her appearance off Highland Light soon after the weather becomes clear. But it is thought that sufficient coal was taken in at St. Thomas for 13 days' supply; and if the ship was unable to use steam during the last few days, and has been driven far out of her course, and the time it will take her to reach New-York under sail will depend entirely on the

force and direction of the winds. From all the facts that are now known, the Franklin may be sighted at any hour, or may be delayed for several days or even a week. The matter is in about as much uncertainty now as at any time during the last three weeks.

## THE THREE DAYS' GALE.

DISASTERS ALONG THE COAST. VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE, BUT LESS DAMAGE DONE THAN WAS APPREHENDED.

The list of marine disasters from the three days' north-east gale is much smaller than was apprehended, though doubtless it will be increased somewhat by the news of the next few days. If the heavy storm of Sunday and Monday had come on suddenly much greater damage to shipping would have been caused; but the gale began quite moderately, and mariners had warning in ample time to take measures for their safety. Following and all the disasters reported at the Maritime Exchange yesterday up to the hour of closing:

The schooner Annie C. Cook, from Bonaire to Providence, R. I., went ashore on Sunday five miles east of Shinnecock Light. She was unharmed, and the captain, his wife and child, and the crew crept to the shore. On Monday the vessel lay with her head well off shore, with a small anchor out to windward, but the sea broke over her from stem to stern, the cabin and galley were washed away, and it was expected that she would soon break up.

The schooner D. C. Noyes, loaded with fish, from Boston for Philadelphia, was ashore near Lewes, Del., on Monday night, and all of her cargo was saved. The schooner S. C. Trafton, from Baltimore for Duxbury, Mass., went ashore near Guen's Light on Sunday, and it was thought would prove a total loss. The bark Sunbeam, from Londonderry for Baltimore, went ashore on Sunday at Ocean City, nearly opposite Berlin, Md. The wrecking steamer North America went to her assistance on Monday, but the sea was so high she could not afford her assistance. She has high out of water.

The steamer Magnolia, from Savannah, is ashore on Diamond Beach, near New-York, and is being towed by a tug. The bark W. A. Farnsworth, from New-York for New Bedford, and thence to Cape Town, during the gale on Sunday, while at anchor at Drummond's Flats, parted both cables, and, losing both anchors, she went aground on the flats south of Throg's Point. The steaming J. Jewett went to her assistance yesterday afternoon, with anchors to replace those lost, and hauled her off without damage.

The schooners John Boynton, Orient, and Charles S. Corning, all from Boston, lost one anchor each in Flushing Bay.

Weekers have picked up on Stony Beach, near Hollis, Mass., barrels of apples, small quantities of grapes and cranberries, and a vessel's quarter board bearing the name "Tagliante."

## DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—James White, a native of England, formerly a resident of this State, but lately an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Maine, was found dead this morning in an open field at Johnston, near this city. He evidently became bewildered in the storm and died from exposure.

STEAMER DISABLED AT FALL RIVER. FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 21.—The steamer which was to have left Fall River last night for New-York was still here at 8:30 o'clock this morning, at which time it was blowing and raining hard.

MARINE DISASTERS. BOSTON, Nov. 21.—A vessel's quarter-board, bearing the name Tagliante, has been found at Fall River; also a main beam, marked 28 tons, supposed to be from the schooner which drifted from Gloucester yesterday.

The schooner E. D. Sawyer, Capt. Cummings, from New-York for St. John, N. B., parted her chain and drifted out of Gloucester Harbor on Sunday night, and was lost. The schooner was towed off by a tug and brought to this city. She received slight damage.

## THE DEL VALLE SUIT.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENSE. CLOSE OF THE DEFENDANT'S CROSS-EXAMINATION—OTHER TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENDANT.

The trial of the suit of Eugenio Martinez against Juan del Valle, for breach of promise of marriage, was continued yesterday. The court-room had no seats unfilled, and outside there was a long line of people waiting admission. When the adjournment came, the stars, which gave vantage ground for seeing the plaintiff and the defendant, were seized by a crowd consisting mainly of gray-headed men and young boys. At the opening of the court the defendant was recalled to the stand to be cross-examined. He testified in substance as follows:

I sent \$50 to the plaintiff at the Hotel Royal on April 28, the day when she was there, and she acknowledged it. I sent her money to her afterward by the servant Colla. I remonstrated with her about her horseback rides about June 20. I first saw her when she began them. At first she concealed them. After I remonstrated with her about those morning rides I don't know that she pursued them. I was in the city at that time, but she did not let me know. At least so I have understood. I do not recollect that any one was present when I remonstrated with her about her horseback rides. I remonstrated with her about those morning rides. I don't know that she pursued them. I was in the city at that time, but she did not let me know. At least so I have understood. I do not recollect that any one was present when I remonstrated with her about her horseback rides.

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## WAR STILL IMMINENT.

## RUSSIA AND TURKEY PREPARING.

TORPEDOS PLACED IN RUSSIAN PORTS—TURKISH TROOPS MOVING TO CONSTANTINOPLE—SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Russian Ministry has refused a demand made by Gen. Tchernoff to be admitted into the Cabinet, declaring that if he entered they would resign.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876.

The Government of Belgium has received a communication from the Belgian Consul at Malta announcing that the Malta authorities had informed the Chamber of Commerce that torpedoes had been placed at the approaches to the ports of Odessa, Zerkla, Sebastopol, and Euxine.

KARLS, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876.

Intelligence received here announces that Mukhtar Pasha is concentrating twenty battalions of Turkish troops at Carinar, near Bosphorus, on the Asiatic frontier. It is asserted that he intends to proceed to Grozova, where the troops will embark for Constantinople. This would necessitate their marching across Austrian territory. Several Turkish transports, it is stated, have already arrived at Grozova. Up to the present time five Turkish battalions